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A
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ENGAGED IN
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL WORK.

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A HANDBOOK FOR WOMEN.



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A

HANDBOOK FOR WOMEN

ENGAGED IN

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL WORK.

EDITED BY

HELEN BLACKBURN.

- I.—RECORD OF EVENTS.
II.—PUBLIC FRANCHISES.
III.—PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
FOR GIRLS.
IV.—SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN
V.—ORGANIZATIONS.



"Augmentation of vital power in a State is what every wise
and good citizen should desire."—

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

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THIS little Book has been suggested by the enquiries constantly made at the various offices of the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, in the hope that it may afford in a short compass the information most frequently asked for.

Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, and the Editor would be much obliged for any corrections or suggestions for a future edition.

20 PARK STREET, BRISTOL.
January 1st, 1881.

CHAPTER I.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

1866. First Petition for Women's Suffrage signed by 1500 women.
First Committee for Women's Suffrage.
Alexandra College, Dublin, founded.
1867. Supplemental charter granted to London University admitting women to special examinations.
May. Mr. J. S. Mill introduced his amendment to extend the Parliamentary Franchise to women.
Nov. National Society for Women's Suffrage founded.
1868. *April.* First public meeting on Women's Suffrage held in Manchester.
"La Donna," first woman's paper in Italy, established.
Sept. The revising barrister in Manchester decided against the claim of 5,750 women to be entered on the register of Parliamentary voters.
Nov. Women's Suffrage declared illegal by the Court of Common Pleas.
This year the University of Montpelier opened its medical degrees to women.
1869. *April.* "Le Droit des Femmes," first women's paper in France, established.
May. "National Women's Suffrage Society," U.S.A., fndd.
Aug. Municipal Franchise Amendment Act, restoring to women their right to vote in municipal elections.
Oct. Temporary college for women opened at Hitchin.
Nov. "American Women's Suffrage Society" founded.
This year Women's Suffrage was adopted by legislative enactment in the territory of Wyoming.
The first Women's Congress was held in Berlin.
Lectures to women by University professors started in St. Petersburg.
1870. *Jan.* "Women's Journal," Boston, U.S.A., established.
Feb. The Bill to remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women introduced for the first time in the House of Commons.

1870. *March.* "Women's Suffrage Journal" established.
August. Married Women's Property Act.
Nov. First School Board Elections.
 In this year Examinations for Apothecaries opened by State decree to women in Holland.
 Medical degrees opened to women in Paris.
1871. *Oct.* National Education Union established.
 College for Working Women, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, opened.
Nov. Vigilance Association formed for the defence of personal rights and the amendment of the laws relating to women.
1872. *July.* Girton College incorporated.
 In this year women were admitted to matriculate in the Colleges of Melbourne and Sydney.
1873. *Jan.* First Public Day School for Girls opened.
 "Journal of the Educational Union" established.
Feb. Bishop Otter Memorial Training College for School-mistresses founded.
April. Act to amend the Law as to the Custody of Infants.
 In this year examinations in physics and philosophy were passed by a woman in the University of Groningen for first time.
1874. *Feb.* Mrs. Nassau Senior appointed Poor Law Inspector.
July. Women's Protective and Provident League founded.
 Married Women's Property Act Amendment Act passed.
 Protection orders given to wives in Scotland.
Oct. London School of Medicine for Women opened.
 In this year women for the first time took degrees in Philosophy and Law at the University of Leipsig, and the University of Berne was opened to women.
1875. *Jan.* Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants established.
April. First lady elected as Guardian of the Poor in London.
Oct. Newnham Hall, Cambridge, opened.
 Women delegates from Women's Unions attended the Trades Union Congress in Glasgow.
 Women admitted to the Pharmaceutical Society, Ireland.
 In this year all degrees, excepting theology, were opened to women in Copenhagen.
 The Medical College, Madras, was opened to women.

1876. *Jan.* Manchester New College opened to women.
June. Women's Printing Society incorporated.
August. Medical Qualification Act passed.
British Women's Temperance Association founded.
Dec. King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland,
opened medical degrees to women.
In this year the 15 Universities of Italy were opened to
women by a State decree.
1877. *July.* B.A. degree conferred on a woman at Auckland.
Trinity College Musical Examinations opened to women.
St. Andrew's opens degrees in letters to women.
Oct. Women admitted to Royal Free Hospital as students.
In this year women were admitted to Matriculation in
Calcutta.
A statute enabling women to witness civil documents passed
the Italian Parliament.
1878. *March.* New Charter admitting women to London University.
May. Matrimonial Causes Act passed.
Factory and Workshops Act passed.
July. Congr s droit des Femmes held in Paris.
August. Intermediate Education Act, Ireland, passed.
In this year the University of Geneva opened to women.
1879. *August.* Irish University Act passed.
Oct. Somerville Hall, Oxford, opened.
In this year women took degrees for the first time in Finland
in Medicine, in Gottingen in Arts.
1880. *Feb.* Demonstration of Women in Free Trade Hall, Man-
chester.
May. D monstration of Women in St. James' Hall, London.
Sept. Criminal Law Amendment Act for protection of Young
Persons passed.
Oct. The Franchise was voted for women in Oregon State
Legislature.
Nov. Demonstration of Women in Colston Hall, Bristol.
Women's Suffrage passed the House of Keys, Isle of Man.
Demonstration of Women in Albert Hall, Nottingham.

CHAPTER II.

PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

§ 1.—QUALIFICATIONS WHICH ENTITLE TO VOTE.

Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and to vote when so registered, who is of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity, who is qualified as follows:—

COUNTIES.

1. Inherits a freehold estate of the value of 40s. per annum.
- 2.—Holds a freehold estate (in *bona fide* occupation) for life or lives, of not less than 40s., but under £5, having acquired such by marriage, marriage settlement,* devise or promotion to an office.
3. Holds an estate for life or lives of any tenure whatever of the clear yearly value of £5.
4. Is on the last day of July, and has been for 12 months preceding, an occupier of lands or tenements of the rateable value of £12 in England and Ireland, of £14 in Scotland, for which he is rated to the poor, and has paid rates to January 5th preceding.

BOROUGHES.

5. Inherits a freehold estate or occupies any premises of the value of £10.
6. Holds a freehold estate (in *bona fide* occupation) for life or lives, which has been acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to an office.
7. Is a freeman of the city.

* A husband excluded by marriage settlement from all interest in his wife's estate cannot vote.

8. *England and Scotland.*—Has for 12 calendar months preceding the *last* day of July occupied as owner or tenant any dwelling in the Borough, rated to relief of the poor (not being a joint occupier), and rates paid to 5th January (England), 15th May (Scotland) preceding.

Ireland.—Has for 12 calendar months preceding the 20th day of July occupied lands or tenements at the net annual value of £4, rates paid to 1st January preceding.

9. Has for 12 calendar months preceding *last* day of July occupied in same borough separately, as sole tenant, lodgings of* clear yearly value if let unfurnished of £10.

§ 2.—PERSONS DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING.

1. Aliens, who “not being subjects of Great Britain are supposed to feel no interest in its welfare, and therefore not to be entrusted with the choice of its legislators.”

2. Persons holding such rank or office as would give them undue influence if allowed to vote:—

- (a) Peers of England and Scotland; representative peers of Ireland.
- (b) Magistrates or other persons holding office in the Metropolitan Police Courts are barred from voting in the Metropolitan district or adjacent counties.
- (c) Similarly persons belonging to the City or Metropolitan police; and
- (d) Constables of rural police in their own or adjacent counties.
- (e) The hired agents of the candidates at elections.

3. Persons under temporary disadvantages, which may be removed by time:—

- (a) Minors. *These will reach maturity.*
- (b) Lunatics. *These may recover soundness of mind.*
- (c) Paupers in receipt of parish relief. *These may recover prosperity.*
- (d) Felons under conviction. *Their term of sentence will cease.*

4. Women,—*whatever their circumstances or qualifications.*

* This would include chambers, office, studio, &c.

§ 3.—THE BILL TO REMOVE THE ELECTORAL DISABILITIES OF WOMEN:

On May 20th, 1867, Mr. John Stuart Mill moved as an amendment to Clause 5 of the "Bill to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales," to leave out the word *Man* and insert *Person*.

This amendment was rejected by 196 to 83 (pairs and tellers included).

In 1870 the "Bill to remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women" was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Jacob Bright.

That Bill consists of one clause as follows:—"That in all acts relating to the qualification or registration of voters, or persons entitled or claiming to be registered and to vote in the Election of Members of Parliament, wherever words occur which import the masculine gender, the same shall be held to include females, for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to be registered as voters, and to vote in such election, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

	Introduced by.	Read Second Time.	Votes (Pairs and Tellers in- cluded). For. Against	Majority.
1870	Mr. Jacob Bright	May 4 ...	124 ... 91	Carried by 33
	Dr. Lyon Playfair			
	Mr. Eastwick	May 12 (in Committee)	94 ... 220	Lost by 126
1871	Do.	May 3 ...	159 ... 228	" 69
1872	Do.	May 1 ...	163 ... 242	" 79
1873	Do.	April 30 ...	172 ... 239	" 67
	(General Election.)			
1874	Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Stansfeld	withdrawn.		
	Mr. Russell Gurney			
	Sir R. Anstruther			
1875	Do.	April 7 ..	170 ... 205	" 35
1876	Do.	April 26 ...	161 ... 248	" 87
1877	Mr. Jacob Bright re- sumed leadership on re-election	June 6 ...	(Talked out.)	
1878	Mr. Leonard Courtney ...			
	Mr. Jacob Bright	June 19 ...	155 ... 234	" 79
	Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Gorst (Resolution.)			
1879		March 7 ...	103 ... 217	" 114
1880	(General Election.)	not brought in.		

§ 4.—ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO WOULD BE ENFRANCHISED.

Estimated by the analogy of the Municipal franchise, the women entitled to the Parliamentary franchise when the above-mentioned Bill becomes law will be as one woman to six men.

Registered Parliamentary Voters in March, 1880.	Estimated Numbers of Qualified Women.
<hr/>	
ENGLAND AND WALES—	
County .. 903,658	150,609
Borough ... 1,584,877	264,146
University ... 13,141	...
————— 2,501,676	————— 414,753
<hr/>	
SCOTLAND—	
County ... 94,695	15,782
Borough ... 198,883	33,147
University ... 11,936	...
————— 305,514	————— 48,929
<hr/>	
IRELAND—	
County ... 170,698	28,449
Borough ... 57,290	9,546
University .. 2,548	...
————— 230,536	————— 37,995
<hr/>	
Totals... 3,037,726	————— 501,677

§ 5.—This estimate is further corroborated by the similar proportion of women to men amongst the landowners recorded in the return of landowners possessing one acre and upwards published in 1876, as will be seen from the following Tables compiled from the "New Domesday Book," for England, Wales and Ireland, and published in the *Englishwoman's Review* :—

COUNTY.	Total Number of Owners of Land of one acre and upwards.	Number of Women Owners of Land of one acre and upwards.	Proportion of Women Owners, omitting fractions.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Bedford	2,382	309	One in 7
Berks	3,068	432	" 7
Buckingham	3,288	448	" 7
Cambridge	6,496	1,085	" 5
Chester ...	6,029	784	" 7
Cornwall.....	5,149	639	" 8

COUNTY. ENGLAND AND WALES.	Total Number of Owners of Land of one acre and upwards.	Number of Women Owners of Land of one acre and upwards.	Proportion of Women Owners, omitting fractions.
Cumberland	5,896	1,138	One in 5
Derby	6,992	995	" 7
Devon	10,162	1,558	" 6
Dorset	3,409	506	" 6
Durham	3,112	363	" 8
Essex	7,472	957	" 7
Gloucester	8,425	1,326	" 6
Hereford	4,646	829	" 5
Hertford	2,831	377	" 7
Huntingdon	2,087	235	" 8
Kent (exclusive of the Metropolis)	7,758	1,031	" 7
Lancaster	12,558	1,399	" 8
Leicester	4,927	692	" 7
Lincoln	16,729	1,690	" 9
Middlesex (excl. of the Metropolis)	2,875	283	" 10
Monmouth	2,841	464	" 6
Norfolk	10,096	1,338	" 7
Northampton	4,455	514	" 8
Northumberland	2,221	294	" 9
Nottingham	4,628	637	" 7
Oxford	3,344	483	" 6
Rutland	564	63	" 8
Salop	4,838	776	" 6
Somerset	12,395	2,209	" 5
Southampton	6,235	891	" 6
Stafford	9,699	1,248	" 7
Suffolk	6,765	907	" 6
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis)	4,581	621	" 7
Sussex	5,059	681	" 7
Warwick	4,622	629	" 7
Westmoreland	2,662	473	" 5
Wilts	4,378	652	" 6
Worcester	5,796	941	" 6
York, East Riding	4,564	664	" 6
" North Riding	6,198	992	" 6
" West Riding	17,417	2,078	" 8
Anglesey	1,126	181	" 6
Brecknock	1,219	207	" 5
Cardigan	2,038	358	" 5
Carmarthen	2,898	520	" 5
Carnarvon	1,630	245	" 6
Denbigh	2,272	301	" 7
Flint	1,462	232	" 6
Glamorgan	1,856	271	" 6

COUNTY.	Total Number of Owners of Land of one acre and upwards.	Number of Women Owners of Land of one acre and upwards.	Proportion of Women Owners, omitting fractions.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Merioneth	651	107	One in 6
Montgomery	1,927	324	" 5
Pembroke	1,629	293	" 5
Radnor	1,190	136	" 8
Total numbers of owners of land of one acre and upwards in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis) ...			
Number of Women Owners ..			269,547
Proportion of Women Owners			37,806
			1 in 7

IRELAND.

Ulster	10,130	1,454	One in 7
Munster	8,482	1,000	" 8
Connaught	2,946	425	" 6
Leinster	11,956	1,244	" 9
Total number of owners of one acre and upwards in Ireland			
Number of Women Owners			35,014
Proportion of Women Owners			4,123
			1 in 8

§ 6.—The following figures are from the Census of 1871 :—

POPULATION.—

	Men.	Women.
Total, of all ages, in England and Wales...	11,058,934	11,653,322
Married	3,683,363	3,948,527
Widowed	398,202	879,173
Unmarried at all ages	6,777,369	6,825,632
Unmarried at 15	1,078,675	1,060,819
" " 35	96,668	117,997
" " 55	30,325	40,517
" " 75	6,048	9,643

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.—

Women engaged in household duties	3,883,830
" " in helping their husbands in various trades	387,827
" " as domestic servants	1,336,534
" " workers or dealers in art and mechanical productions	57,848
" " textile fabrics and dress	1,298,523
" " food and drinks	65,884
" " animal substances	8,675
" " vegetable substances	27,524
" " minerals... ..	63,544

PAROCHIAL FRANCHISES.

§ 7.—“The Parish is with us the institution through which the inner life of the people is developed and in which it should be habitually exercised. The subject of the Parish is then not a matter of mere local taxation, a question of how to get rid of troublesome burdens. In the exercise of the functions of this institution consists the truest *fact* of freedom; and the mode of that exercise, the jealous guardianship of those functions from encroachment, and the conscientious discharge of them constitute the test of whether free institutions truly and practically exist and are appreciated, or whether the reality has been or is being lost under vague names and declining forms.”—TULMIN SMITH *The Parish*.

All Parochial Franchises are open to Women.

§ 8.—VESTRIES.

“A Vestry is the legal mode of ascertaining the desire of a parish.” “A vestry, properly speaking, is the assembly of the whole Parish met together in some convenient place for the despatch of the affairs and the business of the Parish.”—PRIDEAUX’S *Churchwarden*.

Vestries are of different kinds—

By Common Law: the minister and parishioners paying church rate and scot and lot.

By local customs, or by local acts: select vestries.

Formed under the Vestry Act, 13 and 14 Vict., c. 41.—In the last class of vestries there shall be 12 Vestrymen for every 1,000 rated householders; viz., 18 for the first 1,000, 6 for the second 1,000, and 12 for each succeeding 1,000, provided the total does not exceed 120; one-third retiring annually, but eligible for re-election.

Qualification for Elector.—Each person rated to the relief of the poor in the parish, whether resident or not, and whose rates are paid.

Qualification for Election.—Resident householders assessed to the relief of the poor on an annual value of not less than £10 per annum; and in the Metropolis, or where there are more than 3,000 householders, an annual value of £25 to £40.

Notice of the Election of a Vestry must be given by the Churchwardens at least 21 days before the annual election, which is in May, by affixing notices at all churches and (Church of England) chapels in the parish.

§ 9.—CHURCHWARDENS.

"Officers of the Parish chosen by the Parish to take care of its properties and otherwise give heed to its interests."—*The Parish*, TULMIN SMITH, p. 71.

All *inhabitant householders* of the parish, whether occupying as residence or place of business, are liable for election as Churchwardens (with exemptions similar to those for overseers, see page 18). The election takes place annually, on Tuesday in Easter week. By the general usage and law of the Church of England the minister appoints one Churchwarden, the parishioners the other.

But the practice varies according to custom of the localities—in some parishes it is customary for the parishioners to elect both, in some it is done by select vestries, or by the lord of the manor, or by the old churchwardens.

Women are liable for election as Churchwardens, nevertheless the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, expressly excludes women from the duty of an "aggrieved parishioner," confining parishioner for the purposes of the Act to *male* persons, thus departing from the practice of all parochial government.

On this subject a correspondent writes to the *Woman's Suffrage Journal*, "Women I know of have spent from £20,000 to £60,000 on the building of churches for that form of service which they believe to be the most pleasing to the Almighty, whilst now their rights in respect of such buildings are placed below those of any discharged drunken bailiff, gardener or coachman. As the law now stands they must be silent under the grossest disregard of the Church's rules and services. At the same time they are still able to vote in vestry as ratepayers if they choose to claim the right. A friend of my own, an unmarried lady, was churchwarden of a parish in Glamorgan for many years; and I well remember an aged woman in Monmouthshire whose *mother* was parish clerk, being the only person who could read. Now under the new Act we are not even allowed to complain. Is not this a retrograde measure?"—*Woman's Suffrage Journal*, vol. vi., p. 114.

"Walford's County Families" makes mention of 56 ladies who are patrons of livings, one holding 15 livings in her gift, another 13.

In six parishes in England the right of electing the vicar is in the hands of the parishioners, and women therefore can vote in these elections.—See *Englishwoman's Review*, Feb., 1879.

§ 10.—GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Qualification for Election.—One or more Guardians* are elected annually for each parish, or township of a union; the number to be determined by the Commissioners of the Local Government Board, who shall also determine the qualification, which qualification must *not exceed* an annual rental of £40.—4 & 5 W. IV., c. 76, § 38. [But no paid officer of the Poor Law Administration shall be eligible within 5 years of holding office, nor any persons receiving emolument from the rates.]

Qualification for Electors.—(1) Ratepayers who have been rated to the relief of the poor the whole of the year preceding, and whose names are entered on the rate books as having paid all dues up to the six months preceding the election. (2) Owners of property in the parish who shall before the 1st of February give a statement in writing to the overseers of their name, address and description of property, which shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose. (3) Corporations, joint stock and other companies vote by one of their officers appointed by their governing body, whose name is sent in before the 1st of March.

Number of votes allowed.—A person rated on a rateable value of less than £50 is entitled to 1 vote

of more than £50 but less than £100 “ “ 2 votes

“ “ £100 “ “ £150 “ “ 3 “

“ “ £150 “ “ £200 “ “ 4 “

“ “ £200 “ “ £250 “ “ 5 “

“ “ £250 “ “ “ 6 “

7 & Vic., c. 8, § 14.

Mode of Election.—Any voter may nominate himself or other persons (not exceeding the number to be elected) for election, if legally qualified; such nomination to be sent in to the persons appointed by the clerk to receive them between 15th and 25th March.

N.B.—Both candidates and voters should be careful to see that their names are *duly entered on the rate books* before the close of the October preceding.

The election shall be on the 25th March, or within 40 days after, the Guardians remaining in office till April 15th.

The votes are given in writing, by means of papers left at each house, and collected by the police (or as directed by the Local Government Board), the voters placing their initials against the names for which they vote and signing the paper; but if they place their initials against more names than are entitled to be elected, or omit to sign the paper, the votes will not be counted.

N.B.—*In Ireland women are not eligible either as Guardians or as electors.*

The election of Guardians is governed by local acts in Bristol, Canterbury, Exeter and Coventry.

* Ladies have been elected as Guardians in the Metropolis:—Kensington from 1875 to 1879, Westminster from 1876 to 1878, St. Pancras 1876 to 1880. A lady is also on the Board of Management of Forest Gate District School.

11.—*Returns of Pauperism.*—The following returns from the Eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board (1878-79) show how much of the “women’s province”—care for women and children—falls within the duties of guardians. That report contains tabulated returns of 649 unions, comprising a population (according to the census of 1871) of 22,706,302. The per centage of pauperism January 1st, 1878, was 1 in 30, or 3·3 per cent. of the population according to that census.

Paupers on Jan. 1st, 1878.	Indoor.		Outdoor.		Totals.
	Able bodied.	Not able bodied.	Able bodied.	Not able bodied.	
Men	8,053	45,878	14,971	73,856	142,758
Women	13,854	31,939	61,546	191,275	298,117
Children (under 16)*	16,331	35,096	160,162	31,841	243,430
Vagrants	4,546	.....	562	.....	5,108
Insane—Men ...	.....	6,621	.....	18,483†	25,104
“ Women ...	.....	8,890	.....	23,509†	32,399
“ Children ...	.....	713	.....	375†	1,088
Total	42,284	129,137	237,244	339,339	748,004

* Children relieved with able bodied parents are classed as able bodied, but children relieved without parents, or with parents not able bodied, are classed as not able bodied. † These are mostly in asylums.

Note.—The following figures from the census returns of 1871 (Vol. III., p. 40) may here find appropriate place.

Institutions in London.	Special inmates.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.		
Hospitals, general and special ...	3848	3562	7410	{ men slightly exceed women women slightly exceed men men three times as many as women
Lunatic Asylums	1396	1827	3223	
Prisons	4812	1439	6251	

§ 12.—OVERSEERS.

By 43 Eliz., c. 2, § 1, the Churchwardens of every parish, and not less than two nor more than four "substantial householders," shall be nominated yearly by the Justices of the Peace (on 25th March or within 14 days after) as overseers of the poor.

Nomination.—The nomination is made at a special session of the Justices of the Peace from lists of suitable householders returned by the constables.

A householder to be suitable must personally occupy premises, whether as residence or as house of business, within two miles of the church or chapel of such parish, or, if there is none, within one mile of the boundary of the district.

Where parishes have been divided into townships or villages overseers are appointed for these divisions as if they were parishes.

Any person thus appointed cannot refuse to serve—but may appeal to the General Quarter Sessions.

Persons exempted.—The following persons are however exempt from serving:—Peers, members of Parliament, justices of the peace, clergymen of all persuasions, officers of the army and navy, officers of customs and excise, practising lawyers and medical men. Persons supplying contracts to workhouses are disqualified.

Duties of Overseers.—"The office of overseer is a very responsible one. When the guardians or other lawfully-constituted authorities require money for the relief of the poor or for other purposes, they issue a "precept" to the overseers to furnish the required amount. The overseers are then personally liable for the sum. On the other hand, they are armed with stringent powers over the property of the ratepayers. They have to adjust the burden of the impost equitably among those who are to bear it, and they must collect the money from the people, either personally or by deputy. They have power to seize the goods of any person who does not pay the rate, and their own goods are liable to seizure if they do not collect the money from the parish. The office of overseer is unpaid, and the persons on whom the duties are imposed must discharge them under the penalty of a considerable fine. Women are not excused from these duties on account of their sex, and many women are now discharging these duties in various parts of the country."—*The Rights and Duties of Women in Local Government*, by Miss Becker.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

§ 13.—Women vote in Municipal Elections—this right (which had been “restricted to male persons” in 1835) being extended to them by the Municipal Franchise Act of 1869, which provides that:—

“Words which import the masculine gender shall be held to include females for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to vote in the election of councillors, auditors and assessors.”—32 & 33 Vic., c. 55, § 9.*

Qualification for Electors.—One year’s occupation of any house or business premises, provided the elector resides within seven miles of the borough, and shall have paid all rates for the relief of the poor on or before 20th July. (Members of the police force are disqualified from voting).

Registration of Electors.—Under the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, claims to vote must be sent in to the Overseers on or before August 25th. The following is the form of application in towns which are also Parliamentary boroughs:—

TO THE OVERSEERS OF

I claim to have my name inserted in the List made by you of Burgesses of the Municipal Borough of..... in respect of the qualification named below.

Dated the day of.....

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Name and Situation of qualifying property.

Signed A. B.

* The Act applies only to England.

SCHOOL BOARD.

§ 14.—The Elementary Education Act of 1870 may require a School Board to be provided in any district in which the Education Department is satisfied, on enquiry being made, as specified in the Act, that the amount of accommodation in public elementary schools available in the district is insufficient for the children of the district.

Transference of Schools to Board.—Also schools may be transferred to the Education Department by a resolution of at least two-thirds of the managers; where there is any instrument declaring trusts—such resolution must be in conformity with any manner therein described as binding; where there are annual subscribers—must be with the assent of a majority of at least two-thirds of the subscribers.

Nomination.—The election takes place every three years. Any person may be elected who is nominated by two voters,* by means of a nomination paper, to be obtained at and returned to the office of the deputy officer not later than 4 o'clock of the eighth day preceding the election. Any candidate may withdraw not later than 4 o'clock of the third day before the election.

Qualification of Electors.—In *Parishes* by the ratepayers. In *Boroughs* by any person on the burgess roll, which is the same as by the ratepayers. In *the City of London* by the same persons and in like manner as Common Councilmen are elected.

[N.B.—This provision incidentally excludes women ratepayers from voting in the City of London.]

Manner of Voting.—Each voter must vote in the ward in which the property in respect of which he is entitled to vote is situate, and if it is situate in more than one ward, in the ward he selects.

Voters are entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of candidates to be elected, and may give all to one candidate, or may distribute them as they please, putting a cross for every vote against the name or names they wish to vote for. But if more than the allotted number of votes is given, or if any other than the *official* voting paper is used the votes will not be counted.

OFFICIAL VOTING PAPER.

Christian Name, Surname, Description of Candidate.	Number of Votes (if any) given to each Candidate must be entered opposite his name.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	

* In the case of a married woman being a candidate she should be nominated by some voter other than her husband.

§ 15.—The following is a list of ladies members of School Boards in England and Wales at the close of 1880 :—

Place.	Name.	Date of Election.
<i>Boroughs—</i>		
Bristol,	Miss Emily Sturge,	Dec., 1879
Birmingham,	Miss Kendrick,	Dec., 1879*
Bridgwater,	Miss Spiller,	Dec., 1879*
Great Grimsby,	Mrs. Wintringham,	June, 1880
Hastings,	Mrs. Tubbs,	Mar., 1880
Huddersfield,	Mrs. Huth,	Feb., 1880†
Ipswich,	Miss Grimwade,	Jan., 1880
Kidderminster,	Mrs. Talbot,	Apl., 1880*
Leeds,	Mrs. Buckton,	Dec., 1879†
Leicester,	Mrs. Evans,	Jan., 1880
Manchester,	Miss Becker,	Nov., 1879††
<i>Metropolis—</i>		
Chelsea,	Mrs. Webster,	Nov., 1879
Finsbury,	Mrs. Surr,	" " *
Hackney,	Mrs. Fenwick Miller,	" " *
Lambeth,	Miss Muller,	" " "
Marylebone,	Mrs. Westlake,	" " *
Southwark,	Miss Helen Taylor,	" " *
"	Miss Richardson,	" " "
Westminster,	Miss Simcox,	" " "
Oxford,	Miss Ada Smith,	Feb., 1880††
Rochester,	Mrs. West,	Jan., 1880
Swansea,	Mrs. Higginson,	Jan., 1880
Tavistock,	Miss M. G. Johnstone,	Apl., 1880
Worcester,	Miss Westcombe,	Jan., 1880*
<i>Parishes.</i>		
<i>Beds.</i> Apsley Guise,	Miss Emma Courtney,	May, 1879
<i>Bucks.</i> Fulmer,	Lady Maria Willoughby,	Sept., 1878
<i>Cambs.</i> Stapleford,	Duchess of Leeds,	July, 1879†
<i>Cornwall.</i> Camborne,	Miss Julia Butler,	July, 1879†
Illogan,	Miss Evans,	June, 1880
<i>Denbeigh,</i> Broughton,	Miss Dorcas Hayes,	Apl., 1880
<i>Devon,</i> Chulmleigh,	Miss Julia Bethune,	Apl., 1880
Musbury,	Miss E. Robertson,	Nov., 1878*
<i>Dorset,</i> Swyre,	Mrs. Symes,	Dec., 1880
<i>Essex,</i> Great Bardfield,	Lucinda Newman,	Dec., 1878†
"	Miss Rachel Smith,	Dec., 1878*
Braintree,	Mrs. Courtauld,	Oct., 1878†
West Ham,	Miss L. Steinmetz Boyd,	Mar., 1880†
"	Mrs. Curwen Banks,	Mar., 1880
Langenhoe,	Miss Georgina Parkinson,	Nov., 1878
<i>Glam.</i> Lower-Coy Church,	Miss Mary Llewellyn,	Sept., 1880
Pennelline,	Mrs. Homfray,	Sept., 1878†
<i>Gloster,</i> Painswick,	Mrs. Dickinson,	Oct., 1878
<i>Herts.</i> Bushey,	Miss Catherine Sladen,	Feb., 1879
<i>Hereford,</i> Kingston,	Miss Eleanor Temple,	Mar., 1878

	Place.	Name.	Date of Election.
<i>Kent.</i>	Sevenoaks,	Miss Anne Nouaille,	Aug., 1880
	(To fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mrs. Alliott)		
	Mereworth,	Viscountess Falmouth,	Nov., 1878
	Mottingham,	Mrs. Carver,	Feb., 1879
<i>Lincoln.</i>	Great Steeping,	Mrs. Annie Walls,	Aug., 1879
<i>Monm'th.</i>	Methern,	Mrs. Sarah Lewis,	Aug., 1878
<i>Montgomery</i> }	Newtown, U.D.,	Mrs. Howell,	Apl., 1880
<i>Norfolk,</i>	Barford,	Mrs. Charlotte Turner,	May, 1878
	Southey,	Miss Emily Brown,	Oct., 1878
	Poringland,	Mrs. Birkbeck,	June, 1880
	Wymondham,	Miss Florence Kimber,	Oct., 1878
<i>Notts.</i>	Balderton,	Miss J. Tollington Withers,	Aug., 1880
<i>Stafford,</i>	Longton,	Mrs. Clark,	Jan., 1880
<i>Somerset,</i>	Street,	Miss S. S. Clark,	Aug., 1880
	Chedzoy,	Mrs. Carey,	Aug., 1879
<i>Suffolk.</i>	Clayden,	Mrs. Agnew,	Oct., 1878*
	Gosbeck,	Mrs. Attwood,	May, 1878
	Hollesley,	Mrs. Cobbold,	} Nov., 1880
	"	Miss M. E. Johnson,	
	"	Miss Johnson,	} Nov., 1880
	Trimley,	Miss Mary Daws,	
<i>Surrey,</i>	Mitcham,	Mrs. Bidder,	Feb., 1880
<i>Sussex,</i>	Southwick,	Miss Rigden,	July, 1880
<i>Yorks.</i>	Coombs,	Miss F. Durrant,	July, 1880
	Rawcliffe,	Mrs. Creyke,	May, 1879*
	Todmorden,	Mrs. Fielden,	Aug., 1880*
	Gainsborough	Miss Josephine Pease,	Feb., 1879

* Elected a second time. † Elected a third time. †† Elected a fourth time.

The above list is compiled from the *School Board Chronicle* and other papers, but there may be omissions; the Editor would be glad to know of such.

CHAPTER III.

PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
FOR GIRLS.

§ 16.—PUBLIC AND ENDOWED SCHOOLS (above those provided by the Public Elementary Education Act).

Report of School Enquiry Commission (for England), 1868.—The School Inquiry Commission of 1868 were only able to report 14 endowed Secondary Schools for Girls, having an average of 80 scholars each, and bearing an “infinitesimal proportion to the similar endowments for Boys.”—(*See Report, Vol. I., p. 564*).

The Commission recommended a scheme by which a large number of additional endowed schools might be provided.

Endowed Schools now established.—In pursuance of this recommendation the following Schools have been established.

School	Pupils' Exhibitions.
Ambleside, Westmoreland	
Bedford—Town School	£100 a-year.
Bedford—High School	£100 a-year.
Bradford, York	Not to exceed £120 a-year in all.
Bristol—Red Maids	£100 a-year.
Bristol—Whitson's (two Schools)	
Bristol—Colston's School.....	£200 a-year.
Burton-on-Trent	
Bow	£100 a-year.
Brentwood, Essex	
Burlington, Westminster	£100 to £150 a-year.
Cambridge, Cambridge.....	Exemption from fees.
Camden School, London	£200 a-year.
Clerkenwell (Brewers' Co.), Lond.	{ Scholarships of £10 each tenable at School, aggregating £30, tenable elsewhere.
Dolgelly, Wales	
Exeter—Maynard's Girls' School	£50 a-year, tenable elsewhere.
Exeter—Episcopal Middle School	Exemption from fees.
Great Crosby, Lancaster	
Grey's Thurrock, Essex	
Grey Coat, Westminster	Exemption from fees.
Hatcham, Surrey	About £900 a-year.
Hoxton	About £300 a-year.
Ilminster—High School, Somerset	Exemption from fees.
Ilminster—Town School	

School.	Pupils' Exhibitions.
Keighley, Yorkshire	Exemption from fees.
Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey	£40 a-year.
Loughboro'-Burton Upper School	{ About £40 (<i>i.e.</i> £80 shared with boys).
March, Cambridgeshire	
Newport	{ £120 a-year rateably between boys and girls.
North London Collegiate School	£200 a-year.
Newcastle-under-Lyne	Exemption from fees.
Reading—Kendrick Schools	Exemption from fees.
Roan Schools, Greenwich	About £250 a-year.
Stamford, Browne's Middle School	£50.
St. Helen's, Lancaster	
St. Giles', Cripplegate, London ...	£100 a-year.
St. Clement's Danes, London	£210 a-year.
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Lond.	£100 a-year.
St. Paul's, London	£700 a-year.
Totnes, Devon	
Taunton, Somerset	Exemption from fees.
Thetford	
Thornton, near Bradford, York ...	
Uffculme	Exemption from fees.
Wallingford, Berkshire	Exemption from fees.
Westminster, London	Exemption from fees.
Warwick, Warwickshire	{ £50 tenable at School, £100 tenable elsewhere.
West Ham (Sarah Bonnell), Essex	
Wyggeston, Leicester	Exemption from fees.
Wakefield, Yorkshire	£140 a-year.

The Report of the School Inquiry Commission for Ireland is not yet published, meanwhile the following particulars may be of interest, taken from a paper read before the Statistical Society of Ireland in May, 1872, by W. Graham Brooke, Esq.

Name.	Income.	Share to Girls.
Royal Free Schools ... {	£6,665 and Scholarships to annual value of £1,200	Nothing.
Erasmus Smith Schools, founded in 1669 for the education of boys and girls {	£8,460, with 52 Elementary Schools and 5 Intermediate Schools and valuable exhibitions attached	Instruction in Elementary Schools.
The Incorporated Society (founded in 1733 for the poor, irrespective of sex) {	£8,000, with Elementary Schools, a Higher and a Commercial School	Ditto.
28 Endowed Grammar Schools {	£3,340	Nothing.

§ 17.—*Proprietary Schools*.—The following is a list of Proprietary Schools for Girls* :—

Birmingham,	High School, Edgbaston.
Bishop Stortford,	E. of Eng. Nonconf. Girls' School
Brighton,	High School, Marlboro' Place.
Cheltenham,	Ladies' College.
Clifton,	Ladies' College.
Devonport,	High School.
Dublin,	Alexandra College and School.
Frome,	Chantry School.
Guernsey,	Ladies' College.
Halifax,	High School.
Hammersmith,	High School.
Hereford,	Ladies' College.
Huddersfield,	Girls' College.
Jersey,	Ladies' College.
Leeds,	High School, Woodhouse Lane.
Liverpool,	Collegiate School for Girls, Bedford Street.
Manchester,	High School, Oxford Road.
Milton-on-Thames,	Milton Mount College.
Plymouth,	High School.
Rugeley,	
St. Andrews,	School for Girls.
Saltaire, Yorkshire,	High School.
Shipley,	High School.
Southampton,	Ladies' College.
Tooting,	High School.
Torquay,	High School.
Truro,	High School.
Woolwich,	High School.
York,	The Mount School.

Although not Proprietary the following schools in Ireland provide a similar course of instruction :—

Ladies' Collegiate School, Belfast.
 " " " Londonderry.

The Queen's Institute and College, Molesworth Street, Dublin, is more especially for technical training.

Convent Schools in Ireland.—Many Irish Convent Schools, especially from those of the Order of San Loretto, the schools of the Sisters of Mercy and Presentation Nuns, and Sisters of Charity in Dublin, have passed pupils at the Intermediate Education Examinations, which are now bringing a stimulus to convent education similar to that brought to private schools in England by the University Local Examinations.

* The Editor believes this list to be complete, and would be glad to be informed of any omissions.

The Convent Schools of Ireland imparting instruction above the primary grade are :—

Order of San Loretto—16 schools—(an Irish Order founded about 50 years ago by Miss Ball. The Mother House at Rathfarnham qualified as a centre for the Intermediate Examinations).

The Ursulines—4 schools—(an old German Order, but having an independent existence in Ireland unconnected with the Continent).

Dominicans—6 schools.

Sacred Heart—4 schools.

Faithful Companions—3 schools.

Dames de St. Louis—3 schools.

Congregation of St. Joseph—1 school.

Presentation Nuns—6 schools.

The Sisters of Mercy—30 pay day schools.

Sisters of Charity (in Dublin)—2 pay day schools.

} French Orders.

Education Union.—The Women's Education Union—President H.R.H. Princess Louise—was formed in 1872, in order to bring persons engaged in promoting the Education of Women into connection and co-operation, and to promote the establishment of good schools, and of all measures for Higher Education of Women and Training of Teachers. (Office, 1 Queen Street, Brompton Road, London, S.W.)

Girls' Public Day School Company.—From this Union sprang the Girls' Public Day School Company, with the object of providing schools suited to the requirements of girls, where they should receive as thorough and sound an education as grammar schools provide for boys, by the employment of an ample staff of teachers and the use of the best methods of instruction.

Eighteen schools, fees averaging £3 3s. to £5 5s. a term, have been opened by the Company, as follows:—

School.			Pupils in Feb. 1880.			School.			Pupils in Feb. 1880.		
1873	Chelsea	...	...	157		1876	Gateshead	...	...	63	
"	Notting Hill	...	...	324		1878	Highbury	...	...	174	
1874	Croydon	...	...	189		"	Maida Vale	...	...	193	
1875	Norwich	...	...	207		"	Ipswich	...	...	121	
"	Clapham	...	...	175		"	Dulwich	...	...	206	
"	Hackney	...	...	169		"	Sheffield	...	...	168	
"	Nottingham	...	...	132		1880	Blackheath	...	...	68	
"	Bath	...	...	147		"	Liverpool	...	...
"	Oxford	...	...	184		"	Wimbledon	...	...
1876	St. John's Wood	...	...	215		"	Weymouth (just open)	...	...
"	Brighton	...	...	172			York	...	...

(Prospectuses of all the Company's schools can be obtained of the Secretary of the Company, 112 Brompton Road, London, S.W.)

§ 18.—FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTION.

ENGLAND :—

London.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Classes in Art, Literature, Science and Law, open to both sexes.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Classes for women in connection with King's College held in Kensington.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Harley Street (opened in 1848—the first to give examinations and certificates to girls), and BEDFORD COLLEGE, York Place, Baker Street—both for girls over 14, provide instruction in their course for the degrees of London University. Fees about £8 8s. a term.

Cambridge.—GIRTON COLLEGE provides complete University course for three years, with residence. (Secretary, Mrs. Croom Robertson, Notting Hill, London, W.)

(This College opened in 1869 with three students, in temporary premises at Hitchin, moved to its new building at Girton in 1872. There are now fifty-three students in residence.)

NEWMHAM HALL provides residence for women over seventeen years of age studying in Cambridge. (Principal, Miss Clough.) *(Opened in 1875. There are now about eighty students in residence.)*

PROFESSORIAL LECTURES.—Public Lectures by Professors of the University of Cambridge are open to women. Apply to H. Sedgwick, M.A., Trinity College.

Oxford.—SOMERVILLE HALL and LADY MARGARET HALL.—Provide residence for women over seventeen years of age studying in Oxford. *(Opened in October, 1879.)*

Birmingham.—MASON'S SCIENTIFIC COLLEGE, for persons of both sexes.

Bristol.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, for persons of both sexes over sixteen years of age.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE has admitted ladies to its lectures from its commencement, in 1871. The first lady gained an exhibition in October, 1880.

IRELAND :—

Dublin.—ALEXANDRA COLLEGE.—Saturday lectures by Professors and Fellows of Dublin University, and other instruction.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.—The classes, lectures, prizes and exhibitions of this institution are open to women.

Belfast.—LADIES' INSTITUTE organizes lectures from Professors of Queen's College, Belfast. (Secretary, Miss Connery).

Cork.—LADIES' ASSOCIATION for promoting the higher education of women in Cork, organizes lectures from the Professors of Queen's College, Cork. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Denny Lane.)

SCOTLAND :—

Edinburgh.—EDINBURGH LADIES' ASSOCIATION organizes lectures in connection with the University of Edinburgh.

University Extension.—PROFESSORIAL LECTURES in connection with the Society for University Extension have been arranged in various suburban districts of the Metropolis. (Ernest Meyers, Esq., Hon. Sec., 22 Albemarle Street.) Also in connection with local associations in Birmingham, Bradford, Cheltenham, Darlington, Leeds, Liverpool, Malvern, Manchester, Rugby, Wakefield, York.

§ 19.—EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.*

(1) ENGLAND. EXAMINATIONS.

Cambridge.—In 1865 the University of Cambridge opened its local examinations to girls. These are now held in 84 centres.

In 1869 the University of Cambridge instituted examinations for women over 18. These are now held in 14 centres.

Oxford.—In 1869 the University of Oxford established local examinations for girls. These are now held in 25 centres.

In 1875 the University of Oxford established local examinations for women. Now held in 13 centres.

DEGREES.†

London.—London University in 1878 obtained a new charter empowering the University to open all its degrees and prizes to women. The first examinations under this charter were held in January, 1879 (competition being open on exactly equal terms to men and women).

*Results of Examinations at London University, 1879–80.*CANDIDATES OF BOTH SEXES. || WOMEN.
MATRICULATION.

	Total.	Hon. cours.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Rejected.		Total	Hon.	1st.	2nd.	Rejected.	
					Total.	Per Cent.					Total	Per Cent.
JANUARY, 1879 ..	526	61	181	17	267	50.7	11	6	3	0	2	18.2
JUNE, " ..	868	155	341	30	342	39.4	68	29	22	0	17	25
JANUARY, 1880 ..	515	36	202	46	231	44.9	38	2	18	6	12	31.6
JUNE, " ..	841	85	242	46	468	55.6	55	16	25	1	13	23.6

FIRST DEGREE EXAMINATION.

JULY, 1879.												
1st B.A. ..	281	..	98	65	118	42	12	..	6	3	3	25
1st B.Sc. ..	61	..	23	6	32	52.5	4	..	1	1	2	50
Pr. Sci. : M.B. ..	172	..	75	25	72	41.9	4	..	4	0	0	0
JULY, 1880.												
1st B.A. ..	338	..	71	100	167	49.4	24	..	10	8	6	25
1st B.Sc. ..	78	..	35	11	32	41	8	..	6	0	2	25
Pr. Sci. ...	207	..	39	66	102	49.3	3	..	0	0	3	100
OCTOBER, 1880.												
2nd B.A. ..	169	..	34	60	75	44.4	5	..	2	2	1	20

* All these Examinations are open to both sexes alike, the standards being the same and the papers identical, with the single exception that in the Mathematical section of the Irish Intermediate Examinations the girls are not obliged to take the same number of subjects as the boys.

† For medical degrees see p. 43.

(2) IRELAND. EXAMINATIONS.

Dublin University.—Holds three examinations before Easter in each year, viz., one for junior, one for intermediate, one for senior candidates. These examinations began in March, 1870.

Queen's University.—Holds two examinations in June of each year, one for junior one for senior candidates. These examinations began in June, 1870

Intermediate Education Act, 1878.—This Act opened public competition for prizes and honours for the first time to girls in Ireland.

The following table shows the result of the first examinations held under this Act in September, 1879, as regards girls* :—

Grades.	Number entered.	Number obtaining		
		Exhibitions.	Prizes or Merit.	Passes.
Junior... ..	521	20	111	215
Middle	156	3	16	81
Senior... ..	59	2	10	24
The above results are distributed as follows :—				
Ulster		15	46	112
Leinster		4	77	145
Munster		5	11	32
Connaught... ..		1	4	31

DEGREES.

New University Ireland Act (Aug., 1879).—This Act grants to the New University, about to be constituted, power to confer degrees upon women.

42 & 43 Vic., c. 65, 38.—“The Senate shall institute and make provision for carrying on such public examinations of candidates for matriculation and such other university examinations in secular subjects, including examinations of women for degrees, and for such suitable certificates of proficiency as may be necessary.”

(3) SCOTLAND. EXAMINATIONS.

Edinburgh.—In 1865 local examinations for girls.

In 1872 local examinations for women.

Glasgow.—In 1878 local examinations for girls.

DEGREES.

St. Andrews.—In 1877 University of St. Andrews instituted special degrees in arts for women.

The results for 1880, received since the above was printed, show :—

	Exhibitions.	Prizes.	Passes.
Junior	40	114	600
Middle	11	83	208
Senior	3	15	66

(4) FOREIGN.

Women have been admitted to examination and received degrees in many Continental Universities, and in some of the Colonies.

<i>Denmark</i> Copenhagen	1875	Opened all degrees except theology to women
<i>Finland</i> Helsingfors	1879	Degree in medicine taken by a lady for the first time
<i>France</i> Lyons	1861	Women have taken degrees in letters
Montpelier	1868	“ “ medicine
Paris	1870	“ “ medicine, art, science
<i>Germany</i> Leipsig	1874	“ “ philosophy, law
Gottingen	1879	“ “ arts
<i>Holland</i> Gronnigen	1870	Examination of apothecaries opened by state decree
	1873	“ “ in physics and mathematics passed by a lady for first time
<i>Italy</i>	1876	A state decree formally opened all the 15 universities to women
<i>Russia</i> St. Petersburg	1869	Lectures for women by University Professors
Moscow	1870	
<i>Sweden</i>	1870	A state decree granted women right to matriculation and degrees
<i>Switzerland</i> Zurich	1864	University open to women
Berne	1874	
Geneva	1878	
<i>Australia</i> Melbourne	1872	Admitted women to matriculation
Sydney	“	
<i>India</i> Madras	1875	Medical college open
Calcutta	1877	Women admitted to matriculation
<i>New Zealand</i> Auckland	1877	Conferred B.A. degree

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN.

This chapter consists mainly of passages from the statutes now in force which legislate specially for women—showing how far statute law affects their legal position: the broad principle of Common Law being that “husband and wife are one,” and “the wife is merged in the husband.”

LAWS RELATING TO WIVES.

INTESTATE SUCCESSION.

Acts regulating the distribution of the Goods of an Intestate Husband.—22 and 23 Charles II., chapter 30 (*an Act for the better settling Intestate Estates*).

The surplusage of the estate of any person dying intestate is directed by this Act to be distributed as follows:—

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Where there is a
wife and child
or children | } | One-third part to the wife. |
| | | All the residue by equal portions amongst his children or such persons as legally represent his children. But such child or children as may have already received any portion shall only receive sufficient to make their share equal to the share allotted in the distribution of the rest—except the heir-at-law, who shall have an equal part with the others notwithstanding any lands he may have by descent or otherwise from the intestate. |
| Where a wife but
no children | } | Half to the widow. |
| | | Half to the next of kin, to be distributed equally to every of the next of kin who are in equal degree—or to those who represent them. |
| Where no wife,
but children | } | All equally amongst the children. |
| Where neither
wife nor child | | All to the next of kin in equal degree. |

Provided that due regard be had to all creditors, and no distribution be made for a year after the intestate's death.

1 James II., c. 17, § 7.—Provides that if any of the children die intestate in the lifetime of their mother without wife or

children, every brother and sister (or their representatives) shall have an equal share with her.

(*Note*.—In the above statutes it will be seen that the wife is not ranked with the next of kin to her husband, but the statute which follows provides that she shall be ranked with them when she leaves intestate estate herself.)

Act regulating the disposal of the Property of Intestate Wives.
—29 Charles II., c. 3, § 24 (*an Act for Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.*)

And for the better explaining an Act of this present Parliament, entitled an Act for the Settling of Intestate Estates (see above), be it declared . . . neither the said Act nor anything therein contained shall be construed to extend to the estates of *femes covertes* that shall die intestate, but that their husbands may demand and have administration of their rights, credits and other personal estates, and recover and enjoy the same as they might have done before the making of the said Act.

DOWER.

By the Act which follows the ancient right of a widow to dower, that is to one-third of her husband's estates during her lifetime, is rendered entirely optional on the part of the husband in England—the old practice continuing in Scotland.

3 and 4 W. IV., c. 105 (29th August, 1833).

- § 4. That no widow shall be entitled to dower out of any land which shall have been absolutely disposed of by her husband in his lifetime or by his will.
- § 5. . . . All partial estates and interests and all charges created by any disposition of the will of a husband, and all debts, incumbrances, contracts and engagements to which his land shall be subject or liable shall be valid and effectual as against the right of his widow to dower.
- § 6. A widow shall not be entitled to dower out of any land of her husband when in the deed by which such land was conveyed to him, or by any deed executed by him, it shall be declared that the widow shall not be entitled to dower out of such land.
- § 7. Nor out of land of which her husband has died wholly or partially intestate when his will delivers she shall not be entitled out of freehold estates.
- § 8. . . . and be it further enacted that the right of a widow to dower shall be subject to any conditions, restrictions or directions which shall be declared by the will of her husband duly excepted.

- § 8. . . . where a husband shall devise any land out of which his widow would be entitled to dower if the same were not so devised, or any estate or interest therein to or for the benefit of his widow, such widow shall not be entitled to dower out of or in any land of her said husband unless a contrary intention shall be declared in his will.

The following passage on Rights of Wives in Scotch Law appeared in the *Women's Suffrage Journal*, Vol. XI., p. 148:—

RIGHTS OF WIVES IN SCOTCH LAW.—The report of a Committee of the Faculty of Advocates on the Bill to amend the laws relating to the property of married women in Scotland contains the following notes on the difference between the law of England and Scotland in regard to the property and rights of wives:—

“According to the law of Scotland the husband is tied up, as regards both his personal and heritable estate, in a way that a husband is not by the law of England. By the latter law a husband is the master of his own estate, entitled to will it away as he pleases, while at the same time he has, what a husband has by the law of Scotland, a right to all the personal property of his wife. But, on the other hand, the restrictions upon a husband and father by the law of Scotland are as follow:—

“1. A widow is entitled as of right to one-third of her husband's personal estate if there be children of the marriage, and to one-half if there be no children. This right, called *jus relicte*, the husband cannot bar by any deed of his.

“2. The children are entitled to one-third of the personal estate if there be a widow, and to one-half if there be no widow. This right, called *legitim*, the husband cannot bar by any deed of his.

“3. The widow is entitled as of right to one-third of the rents of the heritable estate of her husband under the name of *terce*. This right he cannot bar by any deed of his.

“Thus the whole personal estate over which a husband by the law of Scotland can test, or make a will, is one-third thereof.

“All this is very different according to the law of England. According to that law a husband and father can dispose of his personal estate as he thinks fit; and as regards his heritable estate the husband is entitled, at his pleasure, to bar her right of dower

Farther, when a wife dies intestate the husband succeeds, by English law, to her whole personal estate.”

WILLS.

The statute of 1837 for amending the law with respect to wills left the disabilities of a married woman in regard to wills untouched—and her power to bequeath *personal property not settled to her separate use* must still be derived from the authority of her husband, except such property as she acquires under the

Married Women's Property Acts of 1870 and 1874, the effects of which are given on the next page.

1 Vict. c. 26, § 8. *An Act for the amendment of the law with respect to Wills.*

“No will made by any married woman shall be valid except such a will as might have been made before the passing of this Act.” (That is to say, in consequence of a previous settlement; or as sole executrix, appointing an executor to continue her duties; or as wife of a man who has abjured the realm, or been banished by Act of Parliament.)

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.

The following Act extends the power of Married Women to dispose of interest in *personal estate**:—

20 and 21 Vict., c. 57, 25th August, 1857. An Act to enable Married Women to dispose of reversionary interests in *personal estate*.

After the 31st December, 1857, it shall be lawful for any married woman to dispose of every future or reversionary interest vested or contingent by deed, and also release or extinguish any power vested or reserved to her in such estate as fully and effectually as if she were a *feme sole*; and also, release or extinguish her right to a settlement out of any personal estate to which she or her husband in her right are entitled; *save and except* that no such release, disposition or extinction be valid *unless the husband concur in the deed* and it be acknowledged by her as directed by 4 and 5 William IV. . . . and provided there is nothing in the titles or settlements restraining her from alienation.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT.

The changed conditions of a time when personal property has become of as much importance as landed property can only be partially met by the intervention of trusts and settlements; and the increased numbers of women who must earn actual money

* “During her life her LANDS become her husband's, though they revert to her or her heirs after his or her death. But there is nothing to prevent the lands being conveyed to a trustee in trust for a married woman. The trustee in such a case would be bound to receive the rents and pay them to her, so that the lands would be free from the control of her husband. The Court of Chancery even went the length, in order effectually to protect the woman from losing her property, of allowing the validity in this case of a clause in the settlement restraining the power of the woman during the coverture to alienate her interest in the lands—an exception to the general rule of the law.”—*Hist. of Real Property*, Kenelyn E. Digby, p. 295.

necessitated the more equal legislation of the Married Women's Property Acts of 1870 and 1874; Acts destined surely however to be very soon superseded by much more comprehensive legislation.

Effect of Married Women's Property Act.—The Married Women's Property Acts of 1870 and of 1874 secure to a woman the absolute right to all property (including the rents of real estate) coming to her during marriage in any of the following ways:—

1. Acquired by her own industry and skill, separately from her husband.

2. Accruing to her as next of kin to an intestate.

3. Bequeathed to her by will or settlement, if under £200.

And they also (4) secure her absolute right to all investments of her own money in her own name, whether before or after marriage, in Post Office Banks, Provident Societies, Consols, Joint Stock Companies.

But a woman about to marry must have the consent of her future husband.

A married woman cannot invest money of her husband's without his consent.

Provisions are contained in the same statutes for preventing fraud on creditors, for securing the liability of a wife's property for her proper debts and for her husband's maintenance, for relieving a husband from liability for his wife's debts contracted before marriage, except in as far as he has received property in her right, and for enabling a husband or wife to insure the life of either for her benefit.

But these statutes still leave unaffected the cases following:—

1. When a sum above £200 is given by deed or will to a wife. In this case the executor or trustee may pay it to the husband, but if he refuse to do so the husband can only compel him by an application to the Court of Chancery, where a proper settlement will be made on the wife and children.

2. When a woman fails to invest her property (acquired otherwise than by industry) in the precise manner directed in the Act of 1870. A husband thus generally obtains absolute right to all personal property belonging to his wife at marriage, if he can induce her to marry without the usual settlements.

3. When a married woman earns money in a business carried on separately from her husband, but when she herself is not legally separated from him. It must be remembered that she can obtain a legal separation only in certain cases of gross ill-treatment, but not from a husband who is merely

drunken, neglectful, or a spendthrift. Such an one may still take all his wife's earnings and squander them, if she continues to live with him, as he can by law compel her to do.

4. On the other hand, a wife's property, in her husband's hands, is not at present liable for debts contracted by her before marriage, in the case where the marriage took place between 1870 and 1874.*

On 1st January, 1878, an Act came into operation to protect the property of married women in Scotland. It provides that the earnings of married women acquired from and after the commencement of the Act shall be protected, and in any marriage after that date the liability of the husband for the anti-nuptial debts is to be limited to the amount of property received through the wife at or before or subsequent to the marriage, and any court in which the husband is sued may order an investigation.

If deserted by her Husband how a Wife's Property is protected.—
20 and 21 Vict., c. 85, § 21.

A wife deserted by her husband may at any time after such desertion apply to the County Court [if resident in the Metropolis she may apply through a police magistrate, or if in the country through the Justices of the Peace at petty sessions] for an order to protect any money or property she may acquire by her lawful industry (and property which she may become possessed of after such desertion) against her husband and his creditors, or any person claiming under him, and the magistrate or justice if satisfied that the desertion is without reasonable cause and the woman is maintaining herself, may give her a protection order. †

A Wife's Liability for Crime.

If the husband be present at the time a wife commits a felony (*except murder and robbery*) the law *presumes* that the wife acts under her husband, excuses her and punishes the husband only. It is however for the jury to say if she acted independently of her husband. But if she commit it in his absence, even although it be proved that he incited her to it, she is as amenable to punishment as if she were a *feme sole*. She alone may be convicted of a penalty, but the penalty cannot be levied on the goods of the husband.

She and her husband or he alone, may be convicted for keeping a disorderly house, or gaming house, or for riot or conspiracy, &c. But a wife cannot be charged with conspiring with her husband.

* The above is chiefly taken from a paper issued by the Married Women's Property Committee.

† This paragraph is taken from Archbold's "Justice of the Peace"—slightly abridged.

She cannot be convicted of stealing goods from her husband. She cannot be examined as a witness against her husband or any person charged jointly with her husband, nor a husband be examined against his wife—except for personal injury committed one upon the other.*

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS.

GUARDIANS.

As the husband absorbs the wife, so the father absorbs the mother. English Law treats the mother as having no legal right in her children, as against the father.

In the Act 12 Charles II., c. 24, the right of the mother to be guardian over her child was not expressly negatived—it was omitted from the statute, in consequence a mother is unable to appoint a guardian.

Act by which the appointment of Guardians is regulated.—12 Charles II., c. 24, § 8 and 9.—*An Act taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries, &c.*

Where any person has a child or children not married, under the age of 21, it shall be lawful for their father (whether born at the time of his decease or *in ventre sa mère*, or whether the father be within age) by his deed executed in his lifetime or by his will, to dispose of the custody and tuition of such child or children until they are 21, or a lesser time, to any persons, and such disposition shall be good against all persons claiming custody or tuition of such child or children, and the person to whom custody given may maintain an act of ravishment of ward or trespass against any person wrongfully taking away or detaining the child, for the recovery of the child.

And such person to whom custody given may take the profits of all lands, tenements and hereditaments of the children, and the custody and management of all goods and personal estate until they are twenty-one.

The only indisputable right, except by the will of the father, that a mother has to her child is by the following Act:—

Act by which a Mother may at discretion of Court have access to her child up to 16.—36 Vict., c. 12, April, 1873.—*An Act to amend the Law as to the custody of Infants.*

From and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for

* This paragraph is taken from Archbold's "Justice of the Peace"—slightly abridged.

the High Court of Chancery* in England or Ireland respectively, upon hearing the petition by her *next friend* of the mother of any infant or infants under 16, to order that the petitioner shall have access to such infant or infants at such times and subject to such regulations as the Court shall deem proper, or to order that such infant or infants shall be delivered to the mother and remain in or under her custody and control, or shall if already in her custody or under her control remain there until they shall have attained *such age, not exceeding 16, as the Court shall direct*, and further to order that such custody or control shall be subject to such regulations as regards access by the father or guardian and otherwise as the Court shall deem proper.

No agreement contained in any separation deed made between the father and mother of the infant or infants shall be held to be invalid by reason only of its providing that the father shall give up the custody and control to the mother. Provided always that no Court shall enforce any such agreement *if the Court shall be of opinion that it will not be for the benefit of the infant or infants* to give effect thereto.—2 and 3 Vic., c. 34, repealed by this Act.

Scotch Infants.—In reply to Mr. J. Barclay, in the House of Commons, on March 19th, 1877, the Lord-Advocate said: "That, by the law of Scotland, wherever parents were living apart it was left entirely to the discretion of one of the Divisions of the Supreme Court to determine, according to the circumstances of each case, which parent should have the custody of children under seven years of age. His attention had been directed, not only recently, but for many years past, to the manner in which the law was administered, and he could suggest no better mode of dealing with this delicate and difficult question, and was not prepared to recommend any amendment of the law, for this reason—that in its principles and administration it differed in no substantial respect from the law of England on the same subject."

Illegitimate Children.—If the child is illegitimate the position is changed, the mother's duties are obligatory and she is held liable to maintain her child, though the father may be compelled to pay a sum not exceeding 5/- a week.

Passages regulating the charge of Illegitimate Children.—35 & 36 Vict., c. 65.—*Bastardy Law Amendment Act, 1872.*

A single woman being with child or having a child may within 12 months of its birth, or within 12 months after such

* In order that the Court may exert its authority the infant must be made a ward in Chancery, and for this must be entitled to property. Should the infant have no property the expedient adopted is for a friend to settle some sum ("£100 is sufficient") upon the infant.—See Wharton's "*Laws relating to Women*," p. 68.

time as the alleged father can be proved to have paid anything towards its maintenance, apply to the justices of the peace for a summons to be served on the alleged father to appear at petty sessions, when the justices of the peace may, if they see fit, order a sum weekly, not exceeding five shillings a week (and the expenses incidental to birth and funeral), to be paid by the father till the child is 13, or the justices may direct the payment to continue to 16.

Children of Soldiers' Wives.—A soldier's wife may get an order made on her husband for the maintenance of herself and children, if her husband neglects her, *provided he is not at the time of application under orders for foreign service*; and 3d. a day in the case of privates, 6d. in the case of non-commissioned officers, may be deducted from his pay for his wife, who is however chargeable for any costs which getting the order may involve.

LAWS REGULATING SOCIAL MORALITY.

These laws are framed on the principle that a less strict morality is sufficient for men—thus in the case of

Divorce. { A more aggravated offence by the husband,
A less aggravated offence by the wife, } meet with the same penalty.

Seduction.—A girl under age for all other purposes is considered of full age on this matter.

Prostitution.—The effect of the present law for the regulation of vice has been to make it easier for men to continue in sin, more difficult for women to escape from sin.

Also, it is no offence before the law for a man to solicit or molest a woman in the streets, but it is a legal offence in a woman to solicit a man.

Conditions on which Divorce permitted.—20 and 21 Vict., c. 85, § 27 and 18, 1857.—*An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.*

It shall be lawful for any husband to present a petition to the Court praying that his marriage may be dissolved on the ground that since celebration thereof his wife has been guilty of adultery, and it shall be lawful for any wife to present a petition praying that her marriage may be dissolved, on the ground that since celebration thereof her husband has been guilty of adultery coupled with certain specified unnatural offences, or with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years or upwards.

Where Husband convicted of aggravated assault.—41 Vict., c. 19, May 27, 1878.—*Matrimonial Causes Act, 1878.*

If a husband shall be convicted summarily or otherwise of an aggravated assault within the meaning of the statute twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Victoria, chapter one hundred, section forty-three, upon his wife, the Court or magistrate before whom he shall be so convicted may, if satisfied that the future safety of the wife is in peril, order that the wife shall be no longer bound to cohabit with her husband; and such order shall have the force and effect in all respects of a decree of judicial separation on the ground of cruelty; and such order may further provide,

1. That the husband shall pay to his wife such weekly sum as the Court or magistrate may consider to be in accordance with his means, and with any means which the wife may have for her support, and the payment of any sum of

money so ordered shall be enforceable and enforced against the husband in the same manner as the payment of money is enforced under an order of affiliation; and the Court or magistrate by whom any such order for payment of money shall be made shall have power from time to time to vary the same on the application of either the husband or the wife, upon proof that the means of the husband and wife have been altered in amount since the original order or any subsequent order varying it shall have been made;

2. That the legal custody of any children of the marriage under the age of ten years shall, in the discretion of the Court or magistrate, be given to the wife.

Provided always, that no order for payment of money by the husband, or for the custody of children by the wife, shall be made in favour of the wife who shall be proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned; and that any order for payment of money or for the custody of children may be discharged by the Court or magistrate by whom such order was made upon proof that the wife has since the making thereof been guilty of adultery; and provided also, that all orders made under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Probate and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

Contagious Diseases Acts.

§ 4 *Act of 1869*.—When an information on oath is laid before a justice by a superintendent of police charging to the effect that the informant has good cause to believe that a woman therein named is a common prostitute, and either is resident within the limits of any place to which these Acts apply, or being resident within ten miles of those limits, or having no settled abode, has within fourteen days of the information been within those limits for purposes of prostitution, or outside those limits in company of men resident in them, the justice may if he thinks fit give a notice to serve on the woman.

§ 16 *Act of 1866*.—If the woman on whom such notice is served or some other person on her behalf appears before the justice at the time and place appointed, or if she do not so appear (but it is shewn on oath that reasonable time of notice had been given) the justice, on oath being made before him substantiating the information to his satisfaction, may order that the woman be subjected to a periodical examination, at specified times and places, by the visiting surgeon for any period not exceeding one year, for the purpose of ascertaining at the time of each such examination whether she is affected with a contagious disease.

Or if the woman voluntarily sign a submission in writing to subject herself to such periodical examinations, that submission shall have the same effect as an order of a justice.

And if the woman is found affected by a contagious disease she shall be liable to be detained in a certified hospital six months, and three months in addition if requisite, but not more than nine months.

§ 17.—Any woman in any place to which this Act applies may voluntarily by a submission in writing, signed by her in the presence of, and attested by the superintendent of police, subject herself to a periodical medical examination.

If on receiving the medical certificate she refuses to proceed to the hospital the superintendent of police shall apprehend her and convey her thither.

A woman absenting herself from examination, quitting the hospital without discharge, or refusing to comply to its regulations in hospital or examined is liable to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for the first offence, and three months for the second.

It will be observed that the above enactments reverse two ancient and fundamental principles of English law, so far as women are concerned in the garrison towns where the Acts apply, viz., the maxims—

That all shall be deemed innocent till proved guilty—

That none shall be condemned without witnesses.

The principal places subjected to these Acts (see First Schedule, Act of 1869) are Aldershot, Canterbury, Chatham, Colchester, Dover, Gravesend, Maidstone, Plymouth and Devonport, Portsmouth, Sheerness, Shorncliffe, Southampton, Winchester, Windsor; and in *Ireland*, the Curragh, Cork, and Queenstown. The same Acts are in force in Woolwich, but the area is limited to Woolwich, Plumstead, Charlton, Deptford, Hatcham, and St. Alphage, Greenwich. (Act 1869, Section 4, and 1st Schedule.)

Protection of Girls.—§ 43 and 44 Vict., Sept. 7th, 1880.—*An Act to amend the Criminal Law as to Indecent Assaults on Young Persons.*

“It shall be no defence to a charge or indictment for an indecent assault on a young person under the age of thirteen to prove that he or she consented to the act of indecency.”

“The protection afforded by the Criminal Law Amendment Act is satisfactory so far as it goes, but the measure is still grievously inadequate for the protection of young persons by reason of the limitation of age to thirteen years. We maintain that protection should extend to sixteen years of age. It seems a monstrous anomaly that the law should hold a child of thirteen years of age competent to consent to her own ruin, and not competent, until she is sixteen, to consent to live with her mother in case of separation between her parents.”—*Women's Suffrage Journal*, Oct., 1880.

§ 25.—LAWS RELATING TO WOMEN AS EARNERS.

The laws relating to women as earners may be divided into professional and industrial.

The Medical Qualification Act (known as the Russell Gurney Act) is the only Act of the professional kind, and is purely permissive, allowing medical bodies to register women as doctors who have duly qualified themselves.

Medical Qualification Act, 39 and 40 Vict., c. 41.

An Act to remove restrictions on the granting of qualifications for registration under the Medical Act on the ground of sex (11th August, 1876).

1. The powers of every body entitled under the Medical Act to grant qualifications for registration shall extend to the granting of any qualification for registration granted by such body to all persons without distinction of sex: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall render compulsory the exercise of such powers, and that no person who but for this Act would not have been entitled to be registered shall, by reason of such registration, be entitled to take any part in the government, management, or proceedings of the universities or corporations mentioned in the said Medical Act.

2. This Act shall be taken to be incorporated with the Medical Act, as amended by the Act of the twenty-second year of Her Majesty, chapter twenty-one, and the Medical Act as so amended and any other Act amending the Medical Act shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

§ 26.—After the passing of this Act the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, opened its examinations to women.

The Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London, opened its wards for women students, in connection with the London School of Medicine for Women, 30 Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.

Complete list of Registered Medical Women to December, 1880:—

Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, Rock House, Hastings.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D., 4 Upper Berkeley Street, London, W.

Dr. ELIZA WALKER DUNBAR, 4 Buckingham Villas, Clifton, Bristol.

Mrs. FRANCES HOGGAN, M.D., 7 Trevor Terrace, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

Dr. SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE, 4 Manor Place, Edinburgh.

Mrs. LOUISA ATKINS, M.D., 68 Abbey Road, London, N.W.

Dr. EDITH PECHEY, 8 Park Square, Leeds.

Dr. ANNIE R. BARKER, Hospital for Women, Birmingham.

Dr. ANN E. CLARK, Children's Hospital, Birmingham.

Dr. ANNA DAHMS, 24 Ducie Street, Manchester.

Dr. AGNES McLAREN, 3 Walker Street, Edinburgh.

Dr. ALICE KERR, Children's Hospital, Birmingham.
 Mrs. WATTERTON (Medical Missionary, Livingstonia, Africa).
 Dr. ELIZA McDONOUGH (Zurich).
 Mrs. MARSHALL, M.D., 42 Ladbroke Grove, W.
 Mrs. FOGGO,
 Mrs. RUSSELL GRANT, 15 Comeragh Road, South Kensington.
 Mrs. CHAPLIN AYRTON, M.D., 68 Sloane Street, S.W.
 Dr. ALICE VICKERY, 33 Albany Road, S.E.
 Miss BUTLER (Medical Missionary, India).
 Mrs. RUSHBROOKE, 145 Seven Sisters' Road, London, N.W.

FACTORY ACT.

The regulations for the industrial labour of women are contained in the Mining Act and the Consolidated Factory Act of 1878.

The latter Act fixes the limits of the hours beyond which women are not to work, orders the times to be allowed for meals, the places where they must not be eaten, and the holidays that must be taken.

Its policy is to secure that women shall not work beyond an average of ten hours a day,—and to secure this end it limits the freedom of contract both of employers and of women operatives—leaving the freedom of the men untouched.

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878, IN SO FAR AS IT RELATES TO WOMEN.

ORDINARY DAYS.		SATURDAYS.	
Hours of Work.	Hours of Meals.	Hours of Work.	Hours of Meals.
TEXTILE FACTORIES, § 11.			
6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	{ 2 hours, one of which must be before 1 p.m.	{ 6 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. or leave off ½ hour sooner	{ and 1 hour for meals. and have ½ hour for meals.
7 a.m. to 7 p.m.			
A young person or woman is not to work more than 4½ hours without ½ an hour for meals.			
NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES, § 13.			
6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	{ 1½ hours, or one being before 3 p.m.	{ till 2 p.m.	{ with not less than ½ hour for meals.
7 a.m. to 7 p.m.			
WORKSHOPS, § 15.			
6 a.m. to 9 p.m. —	4½ hours.	6 a.m. to 4 p.m.	2½ hours
(Where women only are employed.)			
Women or young persons in workshops and factories shall not work more than 5 hours without ½ hour for meals.			

GENERAL PROVISIONS applying to Women, Young Persons and Children in all Factories and Workshops.

§ 17. *Meals*.—All shall have their meals at the same hour, and they shall not eat them in a room where any manufacturing process is going on.

§ 22. *Holidays*.—All shall have Christmas Day, Good Friday (or a substitute) and 8 holidays in the year—4 being between the middle of March and October—or half holidays.

EXCEPTIONS.

TRADES EXEMPTED from the Act.—Pillow-lace making, straw-plating, glove making.

EXCEPTIONS which shall be allowed “when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the customs and exigencies of the trade so require and the health of the women and children will not be injured” :—

The Secretary of State can authorize the substitution of another day than Saturday for half-holiday.

Turkey red dyers may work till 4.30 on Saturdays, so long as they do not exceed the number of hours allowed in the week.

Women in ribbon, trimming and elastic web factories may work 5 hours continuously.

Women may work in factories and shops from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., or from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., for 96 days in the year in

Making preserves, Curing fish, Condensing milk,	} because the materials are perishable.
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Women and young persons in factories and workshops may work from 6 or 7 a.m. to 8 or 9 p.m., or from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., for 48 days in the year at

Flax scutch mills, Bleaching and dyeing in the open air, Finishing bricks, Rope work, Glue making,	} because the materials are liable to spoil by weather.
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Letter-press printing, Bookbinding, Lithograph writing, Machine ruling, Firewood cutting, Bonbon and Christmas box making, Almanacs, Valentines, Aerated waters,	} because press of work arises at certain seasons.
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Making wearing apparel, Furniture hangings, Artificial flowers, Fancy boxes, Biscuits, Job dyeing,	} because liable to sudden press of work.
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Women in Mines.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872,* provides that no boy under 10, no woman or girl of any age be allowed *below* ground in coal and some other mines. The Mines Regulation Act extends this provision to all mines.

No woman, young person or child may be employed above ground between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m., or after 2 on Saturday, or on Sunday.

* This re-enacts the provision as regards women of the Act of 1842.

CHAPTER V.

SOME ORGANIZATIONS

(WORKED CHIEFLY BY WOMEN AND FOR WOMEN).

§ 27.—ORGANIZATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN
LEGISLATION.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,

To procure the Parliamentary Franchise for Women on the same terms as it is granted to Men.

PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES :—

- London*—(*Central Committee*).—Secretary, Miss THORNBURY ;
Treasurer, Mrs. CH. McLAREN. 64 Berner's Street, W.
- Birmingham*.—Hon. Sec., Miss STURGE ; Treasurer, Mrs. ASHFORD.
- Bristol*.—Hon. Secs., Mrs. ASHWORTH HALLETT and Miss STURGE ;
Treasurer, ALAN GREENWELL. 20 Park Street.
- Manchester*.—Secretary, Miss BECKER ; Treasurer, Rev. S. A.
STENTHAL. 28 Jackson's Row.
- Edinburgh*.—President, Mrs. McLAREN ; Hon. Sec., Miss WIGHAM ;
Secretary, Miss KIRKLAND. 13 Raeburn Place.
- Glasgow*.—Hon. Sec., Miss YOUNG.
- Belfast*.—Hon. Sec., Miss TOD. 126 Albion Place.
- Dublin*.—Hon. Secs., Mrs. HASLAM and Miss MACDOUALL.
91 Rathmines Road.

*Approval of the object of the Society and an Annual Subscription
constitute Membership.*

ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY :

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL. Edited by Lydia Becker, 28 Jackson's Row, Manchester. 1d. monthly, 1/6 post free per annum. Contains full information of the progress of the movement for removing the Electoral Disabilities of Women : accounts of public meetings and lectures ; correspondence, and original articles on the subject. It also records and discusses other questions affecting the welfare of women, such as education, employment industrial or professional, and legislation affecting their property and personal rights. The Journal furnishes a medium of communication among the members, and a record of the work done by the different branches of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, and by other persons and societies interested in improving the condition of women.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY COMMITTEE.

To obtain for Married Women the same legal control over their own property and power to contract as is enjoyed by every other portion of the community.—Secretary, Mrs. ELMY; Treasurer, Mrs. JACOB BRIGHT, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION,

For the Defence of Personal Rights, and for the Amendment of the Law.

Office: 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.
Secretary: Mr. J. GRAHAM SPENCER.

CONSTITUTION.—The object of this Association is to uphold the principle of the perfect equality of all persons before the law, irrespective of sex or class. It seeks the attainment of this object—

I. By labouring to effect the repeal or amendment of all existing laws which directly or indirectly violate the aforesaid principle.

II. By opposing the enactment of all new laws which violate the said principle.

III. By watching over the execution of the laws to ascertain whether that principle, in so far as it has already received legislative sanction, is duly respected in practice by administrative, judicial, and police authorities.

IV. By spreading among the people a knowledge of the rights and liberties to which they are legally entitled, and of the moral grounds on which those legal rights and liberties are founded.

Organ of the Association.—"The Vigilance Association Journal," on 15th of the month. Price 1d. (See Advertisement).

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION & THE LADIES' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,

For the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice.

2 Westminster Chambers, London, S.W. Mrs. JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER, Hon. Sec.; Mrs. M. TANNER, Treasurer (to the Ladies' Association). Mrs. F. C. BANKS, Assist. Hon. Sec. (to the National Association).

Organ of the Association.—"The Shield." Fortnightly.

THE WOMEN'S PEACE AND ARBITRATION AUXILIARY.

This Society, organised on the 22nd of April, 1874, is an Auxiliary of the London Peace Society (established 1816), being affiliated with it, and founded on the same basis.

That basis is, that WAR IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY AND WITH THE TRUE INTERESTS OF MANKIND.

The object of the Women's Peace and Arbitration Auxiliary is to adopt such practical measures as lie specially within the sphere of women to promote peace.

Hon. Sec., Mrs. SOUTHEY, Tyrerwhitt Road, Newcross, S.E.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR IMPROVING SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Office : 22 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. Secretaries : Miss KING and Miss LEWIN.

This Society keeps a free register for all women (exclusive of domestic servants), producing letters of recommendation from two householders, who depend upon their own exertions : assists girls by apprenticeship or otherwise to acquire a competent knowledge of various kinds of business, and makes it a first duty to widen the field of women's industry, and to ascertain by experiment what occupations are suitable to them.

A list of Occupations and Trades in which Women are now employed, and into which many have been introduced through the agency of the Society :—

Book Keeping.	Plan Tracing.	Stationery.
Law Writing.	Lithographic Drawing.	Lace Cleaning.
Hair Dressing.	Lithographic Writing.	Gold Beater's Skin
Printing.	Shorthand Writing.	Making.
Art Decoration.	Dispensing.	Gilding.
Painting on China,	Hospital Nursing.	Photography.
Pottery and Tiles.	Telegraphy.	As Saleswomen in
Designing.	Jewel Case Making.	various Trades.
Wood Carving.	Upholstery.	
Wood Engraving.	Machine Knitting.	

NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY.

44 Berner's St., Oxford St., W. Secretary, Miss F. LANKESTER.

The objects of the Society are to *diffuse Sanitary knowledge* in every possible way, by the delivery of simple practical Lectures on Air, Ventilation, Food and Cookery, the Prevention of the spread of Diseases, and kindred subjects, at Working Men's Clubs, Mother's Meetings, and elsewhere, in all parts of London and the suburbs.

By the circulation of sanitary tracts and papers. By encouraging the teaching of the Laws of Health in High Schools and Board Schools, by offering prizes, &c., to both teachers and pupils ; and to secure open spaces for the healthy recreation of the people.

Membership is constituted by the payment of £1 1s. annually ; Life Membership by the single payment of £10 10s. Members are entitled to a copy of all publications of the Society, and a ticket for all lectures given under its auspices.

LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

22 Berners St., Oxford St., W. Secretary, Miss ROSE ADAMS.

Established 1857, for the diffusion of sanitary knowledge and promotion of sanitary reform. It publishes simple tracts on sanitary and domestic subjects, has loan libraries of popular works on health, and branch associations in various localities.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING YOUNG SERVANTS.

Central Office: 14 Grosvenor Road, Westminster.

(Late 7 Great College Street.)

Honorary Secretaries :—Miss TOWNSHEND and Miss SCOTT.

Treasurer :—Hon. Mrs. BRAND.

This Association was formed in 1875, according to the scheme laid down by Mrs. Nassau Senior, to supplement the work of the Poor Law Board and meet the needs of and give a start in life to the young girls sent to service from the Metropolitan Pauper Schools, and also of that larger class of girls who from bad or unfortunate circumstances in their homes have no sufficient guardianship or protection.

According to the last published report 740 of the former class were under the care of the Association, and about 2000 of the latter.

The Association has registry offices in connection with local committees in the following districts :—

<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Office.</i>
Clapham and Wandsworth ...	18 Queen Square, Battersea. Assoc. Room, South St., Wandsworth.
Chelsea	147 Marlborough Road, S.W.
Islington	Cloudesley Institute, Upper Barnsbury Street. Mission Hall, Moreton Road, Essex Road, N.
Kensington	128 Cornwall Road, Notting Hill, W.
St. Marylebone, Paddington...	61 Amberley Road, W. 4 Bryauston Place, Seymour Place.
North St. Pancras... ..	120 Highgate Road, W.
South St. Pancras	Apply to the Hon. Sec., 18 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.
Southwark Branch	The Horns, Bermondsey Square, S.E.
Tower Hamlets	St. Jude's Vestry, Whitechapel.
Westminster	St. Andrew's School, Ashley Pl., S.W.

Central Home for Girls—22 New Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Laundry Home—3 Cambridge Villas, Crowndale Road, Fulham.

Ladies wishing to engage in the work are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec. of the Branch in their district, or with the Assistant Secretary, Central Office, 14 Grosvenor Road, Westminster.

**ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING TRAINED NURSING IN
WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES AND SICK ASYLUMS.**

Honorary Secretary :—Miss LOUISA TWINING, 20 Queen Square,
Bloomsbury, W.C.

This Association was formed in July, 1879, and has obtained the
sanction and co-operation of the Local Government Board.

BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Formed at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1876.

Secretary :—Miss HASLAM, Memorial Hall, Faringdon Street,
London, E.C.

The object of this Association is to form a union or federation of
the Women's Temperance Societies existing in various districts
within the United Kingdom, and to promote the formation of
others.

There are now forty-eight affiliated societies, amongst which are
three large centres : namely, Edinburgh, with thirty-one branches ;
Yorkshire, with twelve ; and Belfast, with forty-five ; making in all
a total of 136 Women's Temperance Societies connected with the
Central Association.

TRADES' UNIONS.

Bristol—ASSOCIATION OF WORKING WOMEN.

Object : to create a fund to assist members in sickness, out of
work, and death ;

To watch any legislation affecting the employment of women.

Secretary :—Miss LACY. Meetings held 20 Park Street.

UNIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Heavy Woollen Weavers' Association, Batley, Yorks.
Weavers' Union, Bingley, Yorks.

WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE AND PROVIDENT LEAGUE.

Established in 1874, to promote Protective and Benefit Societies
amongst women earning their own living.

Office : 36 Great Queen Street, Holborn, London.

Hon. Sec. : Mrs. PATERSON.

The objects of such Societies are :—

- 1.—To protect the trade interests of the members by endeavouring, where necessary, to prevent the undue depression of wages and equalise the hours of work.
- 2.—To provide a fund from which members may obtain an allowance, weekly in sickness, or when out of employment.
- 3.—To arrange for the registration of employment notices, so that trouble in searching for work may be avoided, and to collect useful trade information.
- 4.—To promote arbitration in cases of dispute between employers and employed.

LIST OF UNIONS FORMED BY AID OF THE LEAGUE.

<i>Trade.</i>	<i>No. of Members.</i>	<i>Date of Formation.</i>
<i>London—</i>		
Bookbinders	350	April, 1874
Upholsteresses	102	April, 1875
Shirt and Collar Makers	33	July, 1875
Tailoresses	190	Aug., 1877
Westminster & Pimlico Branch of ditto		April, 1879
Whitechapel ditto ditto		Dec., 1879
Dress and Mantle Makers	66	March, 1878
<i>Dublin—</i>		
Tailoresses... ..	} formed September, 1880.	
Bookbinders		

WOMEN'S UNION JOURNAL. Published Monthly by the Women's Protective and Provident League, 36 Great Queen Street, Holborn, London, W.C. Price 1d. Records the progress of the Women's Trade Union movement, discusses all questions connected with the industrial position of women, such as the influence of Factory and Workshops' Legislation, Factory Inspection, the establishment of Co-operative Workshops, &c. &c.

SOMERVILLE CLUB.

About to open at 21 Mortimer Street, Great Portland Street, London, W., with over 1,000 members.

Annual Subscription Five Shillings.

This Club has been founded for the purpose of affording some central place of meeting to women interested in political and social questions.

Hon. Sec.:—Miss RAISIN, 85 Hungerford Road, London, W.

EDUCATIONAL.

NATIONAL EDUCATION UNION.

(See before, p. 25.)

Organ of the Union.—Women's Education Journal, on 15th of each month. Price 6d. 1 Queen Street, Brompton Road, S.W.

SOCIETY FOR THE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN IRELAND.

Hon. Secs. { Miss WILSON, (temporary address) 20 Queen Square,
 Bloomsbury, W.C.
 Miss H. BLACKBURN.

Formed in the summer of 1879 to watch the interests of women in any legislation affecting Irish education, and to assist any approved scheme for the higher education of women in Ireland, whether before the legislature or in the country.

ADDENDA.

Isle of Man—

The new Election Act for the Isle of Man received the Royal assent on January 5th.

The Bill passed by the House of Keys in November extended the franchise to women occupiers and lodgers as well as owners; this was compromised in the Council; and the Act, which will come into force in March, enfranchises the women owners of the island, not the occupiers and lodgers.

Page 10.—The name of Sir Charles Dilke should have appeared as one of the introducers of the Women's Disabilities Bill in 1870—Dr. Playfair in 1871.

The following are the organs of several of the principal organizations for women abroad :—

United States—

THE WOMEN'S JOURNAL. Edited by Lucy Stone. A weekly newspaper, published every Saturday at 5 Park Street, Boston (Massachusetts). Devoted to the interests of Woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage. 6 cents a copy, two and a half dollars a year.

THE NATIONAL CITIZEN AND BALLOT BOX. Monthly journal of the Toledo Women's Suffrage Society, Toledo, Ohio.

WOMEN'S WORDS. Edited by Mrs. Lewis. Philadelphia, monthly, 10 cents.

WOMEN'S EXPONENT. Salt Lake City, Utah. Edited by Emmeline Wells. Twice a month. Two dollars a year.

France—

LE DROIT DES FEMMES. Revue Politique Litteraire et d'Economie Sociale. Edited by Léon Richer. 4 Rue des Deux Gares, Paris. Monthly. 10 francs a-year, 12 francs for foreign postage.

Italy—

LA DONNA. An educational periodical of contributions by Italian ladies, conducted by Gualberta Alaide Beccari. Published on the 15th and 30th of each month at 5 Strada Stefano, Bologna. Price for each number, 50 centimes.

CORNELIA. A literary and educational review, dedicated chiefly to the moral and material interests of Italian women. Published in Florence, fortnightly, 60 cents.

Germany—

NEUE BAHNEN. Organ of the German Frauenverein. Edited by Louise Otto and Auguste Schmidt, Leipzig. Twice a month.

DIE FRAUEN ANWALT. Edited by Jenny Hirsch. Published monthly in connection with the Lette Verein, Berlin.

Switzerland—

LA SOLIDARITÉ, in defence of the rights of Women. Edited by Maria Gcegg. Appears quarterly, 2 francs a year. 1 Quai des Bergues, Geneva.

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Instruction by Correspondence.

In preparation for the Cambridge Examinations for Women, and in connection with the London Centre of the Higher Local Examinations, instruction by correspondence is given by certain qualified ladies in the following subjects :—

Religious Knowledge—Arithmetic and Mathematics—English Literature—Old English (including Anglo-Saxon)—English History—French—German—Greek—Latin—Italian—Harmony.

Classes open from 14th October to end of May. Apply for further information and admission to Miss SHORE, Orchard Poyle, Taplow, Maidenhead.

Of this scheme the *Journal of Education*, 1st November, 1879, says :—

“ These ladies have studied at University College, London, at Cambridge, Girton College, and other places where high class education is to be obtained ; they have received certificates from various examinations—those of the London University and others ; have distinguished themselves at the Higher Local Examinations, have generally had long and successful practice in teaching of the advanced kind, and are most of them specially versed in the correspondence system from having gone through the same training themselves. This system has proved very acceptable to numbers of solitary unassisted young women working under difficulties.”

Advertisements.

WORK AND LEISURE.—The Englishwoman's Advertiser, Reporter, and GAZETTE. Being a New Series of "THE WOMAN'S GAZETTE." A Monthly Magazine for the discussion of subjects of interest to Women, especially those which bear upon Employment, remunerative and otherwise. Special Supplement for Reports of Institutions, Associations, &c., and for Advertisements of Situations required or vacant. *Demy 8vo. in wrapper, price 3d. monthly. Annual Subscription, 3s. 6d. post free.*

HATCHARDS, 187 Piccadilly, London.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1881 contains a complete directory to all the Institutions existing for Women and Children.

HATCHARDS, 187 Piccadilly, London.

HOW TO REAR HEALTHY CHILDREN

BY

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON, F.R.S.

Post Free for Three-halfpence, of the Secretary of the Ladies' Sanitary Association,

22 BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ELECTORAL REFORM: A Plea for Justice.

BY

WILLIAM COUNT,

General Secretary of the National Union of Working Women, and late member of the Bristol Trades Council.

Published by GEORGE VICKERS, Angel Court, Strand, London; and JOHN HAYWARD, 1 Corn Street, Bristol. *Price 2d.*

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED,
21B GREAT COLLEGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.
Incorporated June 8th, 1876.

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"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

THE FUTURE WORK OF THE VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

When the Vigilance Association for the Defence of Personal Rights was established, the extent to which the personal liberty of English men and women was endangered by the gradual increase of Administrative Centralisation was comprehended only by the more thoughtful few. During the ten years that have elapsed since the Society was founded, the disposition to prevent the usurpation by the Central Power of the rights and responsibilities of Local and Municipal Bodies, and to resist the violation of individual rights by the lower branches of the Executive, has become more widely spread, and the Committee of the Vigilance Association venture to assert that this partial re-awakening of the public mind has been, to some extent, due to the efforts made by their Society to draw attention to the evil, and to bring to bear the action of the Law itself in vindication of the majesty of the Law, in certain cases wherein it had been violated or its powers abused by those functionaries whose proper duty it is to maintain it, and to protect the rights of individual citizens through its agency.

The Committee are convinced that a large amount of petty official tyranny has been restrained, and that a larger amount might be prevented, if the action of the Association in this direction could be extended, so that it should become widely understood that offences against the sanctity of personal rights ought to be visited with especial severity upon official transgressors.

But while the Committee recognise some progress of public opinion in this direction, they also regret to observe that it is outstripped by the increasing tendency towards Centralisation—with its accompanying evil of official irresponsibility—among legislators; and they note that this tendency is equally manifest among Liberal and Conservative statesmen.

Many and gratifying indications reach the Committee of the desire already felt in numerous centres throughout the Kingdom for the more vigorous assertion and maintenance of those principles of the Constitution and of the Common Law, upon which the rights of Englishmen to local and individual self-government are founded, but the Committee feel that very much yet remains to be done. The determination to uphold those principles must be aroused in the hearts of the people themselves, before any adequate influence can be brought to bear upon their Parliamentary Representatives; and for this end the people must first be taught plainly what their Constitutional Rights really are, and must comprehend the moral and political bearing of those rights upon the dignity and liberty of individual citizens and upon the dignity and freedom of England herself.

Having a Central Office in the heart of London, the opportunity of continual conference with liberal and enlightened M.P.s., and every facility for the earliest possible examination of Parliamentary Papers, &c., the Committee feel that they are in a position to pursue their labors (both active and critical) with energy and thoroughness, and they earnestly appeal to their subscribers and the public for renewed and increased support.

A GUARANTEE FUND of £1,000 a year for three years is being subscribed, towards which Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., and Mrs. Taylor have promised £100; Mr. J. P. Thomasson, M.P., £100; Mr. Barlow Kennett, £50; and other persons smaller sums. To the General Fund the Countess de Noailles has subscribed £60; Mr. F. Pennington, M.P., and Mrs. Pennington, £10; Mrs. Jacob Bright, £20; Rev. E. Wyatt-Edgell, £50; and Mr. Francis Peek, £50. As it is the earnest wish of the Committee to be able to prosecute its work free from anxiety as to finances, subscriptions are asked to be sent to the Secretary of the Vigilance Association for the Defence of Personal Rights and for the Amendment of the Law, Mr. J. GRAHAM SPENCER, 2, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

